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1136

Year **1136** (**MCXXXVI**) was a leap year starting on Wednesday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	11th century · **12th century** · 13th century
Decades:	1110s · 1120s · **1130s** · 1140s · 1150s
Years:	1133 · 1134 · 1135 · **1136** · 1137 · 1138 · 1139

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Events

By place

Levant

- Spring – Raymond of Poitiers, son of the late Duke William IX of Aquitaine, arrives at Antioch. Patriarch Ralph of Domfront (against the wishes of Princess Alice) arranges a marriage in secret with her 8-year-old daughter Constance. She is kidnapped and taken to the cathedral in Antioch, where Ralph hastily marries her to Raymond. Alice leaves the city, now under the control of Raymond and Ralph, and retires to Latakia, Syria.[1]
- August 17 – Al-Rashid is deposed after a 1-year reign and flees to Isfahan (modern Iran). He is succeeded by his uncle Al-Muqtafi who becomes the new caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad (until 1160).

1136 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1136 *MCXXXVI*
Ab urbe condita	1889
Armenian calendar	585 ԹՎ ՇՁԵ
Assyrian calendar	5886
Balinese saka calendar	1057–1058
Bengali calendar	543
Berber calendar	2086
English Regnal year	1 Ste. 1 – 2 Ste. 1
Buddhist calendar	1680
Burmese calendar	498
Byzantine calendar	6644–6645
Chinese calendar	乙卯年 (Wood Rabbit) 3832 or 3772 — *to* — 丙辰年 (Fire Dragon) 3833 or 3773
Coptic calendar	852–853
Discordian	2302

Europe

- May 28 – In Russia, the people of Novgorod depose and imprison Prince Vsevolod of Pskov. Novgorod asserts its independence from Kiev, but accepts protection from neighboring Kievan princes. In July, Vsevolod along with his wife and family are released (they are exiled to an uncle in Kiev).
- Summer – Emperor Lothair III invades southern Italy in response to the appeal of Emperor John II (**Komnenos**) (see 1135) and conquers Apulia from King Roger II of Sicily. Duke Grimoald of Bari, supported by Lothair III, rebels against Roger.[2]
- December 14 – King Harald IV is murdered by Sigurd Slembe, an illegitimate son of the late King Magnus III (**Barefoot**). He is succeeded by his sons Inge I (**the Hunchback**) and his half-brother Sigurd II (only 3-year-old).

England

- Spring – King David I of Scotland invades northern England and captures many of the major towns including Carlisle and Newcastle. In response, King Stephen raises an army (with Flemish mercenaries), and marches to Durham. David agrees to negotiate a peace between the two countries.
- February 5 – Treaty of Durham: A peace treaty is signed by Stephen and David I. The Scots are allowed to keep Carlisle and a part of Cumberland in return for stopping their advance. David refuses an oath of allegiance, as his loyalties rest with Matilda (daughter of the late King Henry I).
- October – Battle of Crug Mawr (**Great Barrow**): King Owain Gwynedd (styled "Prince of Wales") defeats the Norman and Flemish forces under Robert Fitz Martin, securing the control of Ceredigion (West Wales).

Africa

- The city of Béjaïa (modern Algeria) repeals a Genoan naval assault.[3]

Asia

- Sultan Mudzaffar Shah I establishes the Kedah Sultanate at Qodah Darul Aman (https://web.archive.org/web/20180819111756/http://ww1.utusan.com.my/utusan/info.asp?y=2007&dt=0528&pub=utusan_malaysia&sec=Bicara_Agama&pg=ba_01.htm&arc=hive) (modern-day Kedah Darul Aman, Malaysia).

calendar	
Ethiopian calendar	1128–1129
Hebrew calendar	4896–4897
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1192–1193
- *Shaka Samvat*	1057–1058
- *Kali Yuga*	4236–4237
Holocene calendar	11136
Igbo calendar	136–137
Iranian calendar	514–515
Islamic calendar	530–531
Japanese calendar	Hōen 2 (保延２年)
Javanese calendar	1042–1043
Julian calendar	1136 *MCXXXVI*
Korean calendar	3469
Minguo calendar	776 before ROC 民前776年
Nanakshahi calendar	−332
Seleucid era	1447/1448 AG
Thai solar calendar	1678–1679
Tibetan calendar	阴木兔年 (female Wood-Rabbit) 1262 or 881 or 109 *— to —* 阳火龙年 (male Fire-Dragon) 1263 or 882 or 110

By topic

Arts and Culture

- The Basilica of Saint-Denis is completed to designs by Abbot Suger in Paris, France.
- Peter Abelard writes the *Historia Calamitatum*, detailing his relationship with Heloise.

Religion

- Hildegard of Bingen, becomes abbes of the Benedictine monastery of Disibodenberg, upon the death of Jutta von Sponheim.
- Melrose Abbey (located in the Scottish Borders) is founded by Cistercian monks at the request of David I.

Vsevolod of Pskov (c. 1103–1138)

Births

- July 22 – William of Anjou, viscount of Dieppe (d. 1164)
- Amalric I (or **Amalricus**), king of Jerusalem (d. 1174)
- Humbert III (**the Blessed**), count of Savoy (d. 1189)
- Ismail al-Jazari, Artuqid polymath and inventor (d. 1206)
- Marie I (or **Mary**), countess consort of Boulogne (d. 1182)
- William of Newburgh, English historian and writer (d. 1198)
- Xia (**Shenfu**), Chinese empress consort (d. 1167)

Deaths

- April 15 – Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare, Norman nobleman
- May 24 – Hugues de Payens, French nobleman and knight
- November 15 – Leopold III, margrave of Austria (b. 1073)
- November 21 – William de Corbeil, archbishop of Canterbury
- December 14 – Harald IV (**Servant of Christ**), king of Norway
- Abraham bar Hiyya, Spanish mathematician and astronomer
- Jutta von Sponheim, German noblewoman and abbes (b. 1091)
- Gwenllian ferch Gruffydd, Welsh princess of Deheubarth
- Mael Isa Mac Mael Coluim, Irish monk and chronologist
- Wanyan Zonghan, Chinese nobleman and general (b. 1080)
- William VI, count of Auvergne and Velay (b. 1096)
- Zayn al-Din Gorgani, Persian physician (b. 1041)

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1. Steven Runciman (1952). *A History of The Crusades. Vol II: The Kingdom of Jerusalem*, p. 160. ISBN 978-0-241-29876-3.
2. Kleinhenz 2010.
3. Meynier 2010.

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- Meynier, Gilbert (2010). *L'Algérie cœur du Maghreb classique. De l'ouverture islamo-arabe au repli (658-1518)* (in French). Paris: La Découverte. p. 86. ISBN 978-2707152312.

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